

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2273.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Hon. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [8]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 580,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT;
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE;
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT; forwards BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may
at their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors
must not make any entries themselves in
their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them
to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [10]

Fatimations.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of
the Company will be held at the HONG-
KONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July,
1889, at 4 P.M.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1889. [812]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH
ROOM.

Apply to

"M.",

Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [757]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-
KEEPER, now in the employ of a
Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hong-
kong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or
in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six,
Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars
as to his ability, &c., apply

BOOK-KEEPER,

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

WANTED a SURGEON for the Steamship
Port Augusta, for the voyage from
Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July 18th.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [776]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

TO THE DEAF.

A 1½ page Illustrated Book on Deafness,
Noises in the Head, how cured at your
homes.

Price 10 Cents: Address Dr. NICHOLSON,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. [707]

BANGKOK DOCK CO. LTD.

WANTED immediately, an Experienced
ENGINEER as Head Foreman of machine
department.

SHIPWRIGHT CARPENTER to take charge of
best building and carpenter work generally,
docking of ships, &c.

TIMEKEEPER and CLERK. Steady man with
good references.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned
Stating age, experience, salary expected, and
enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. MACKAY,
Superintendent.

Bangkok, 6th June, 1889. [759]

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my New
Offices until the end of the month.

ARTHUR B. RODYK,
Victoria Building. [740]

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company will be held at the Company's
Registered Office, No. 15, Praya, Victoria,
Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of July,
1889, at 12 o'CLOCK NOON, when the following
Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz.—

1.—That Article No. 14 of the present Articles
of Association of the Company with its
marginal note be expunged, and that, in
lieu thereof, the following article, and
marginal note be inserted, viz.:—

Company may ... 14.—The Company may from
time to time subdivide
Shares.

2.—That the Capital be reduced from \$1,700,000,
divided into 17,000 shares of \$100 each, to
\$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of
\$50 each, and that such reduction be effected
by returning to the persons who on the 22nd
day of July, 1889, shall be the holders of
the 17,000 shares that have been issued the
sum of \$700,000, part of the paid up
Capital, ratable according to the number
of shares held by them and in equal pro-
portions.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [767]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRE-
SERVATION of WOOD.

The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint
and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus,
Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost
success.

The most effective preparation against the
narrages of White Ants and other Wood des-
troying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of
leading authorities in the Colonies.

1. Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8
cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Stanley Street. [733]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM BONUS of two per cent
upon contributions for the year 1888 has
been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [742]

NOTICE.

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DOCK COMPANY,
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are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [14]

Intimations.

THE

**HALL & HOLTZ C. CO.
LIMITED.**

ARE NOW SHOWING IN THEIR

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

CREPE FLANNEL SHIRTS: BALURIGGAN HALF-HOSE,
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HALF-HOSE.
TAN RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES, GLOVE KID BOOTS and SHOES, BATHING
DRAWERS, BATH GOWNS, and BATH BLANKETS.

JUST TO HAND.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THEIR CELEBRATED

"EMPIRE ALES AND STOUT,"

In Casks and Bottled. Special Summer Brew.

"ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY," "SPECIALY SELECTED WHISKEY," "JAUNAYS CHAMPAGNES," &c., &c.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [26]

**ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.**

CLEARANCE SALE.

BEGINNING ON

**M O N D A Y,
THE 10th INSTANT.**

(o)

ALL GOODS liable to deterioration from dampness arising from the recent flooding
25% TO 50% REDUCTION FOR CASH ONLY.

200 P

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

Intimations.

BRIGHT! CRISP! SPARKLING.

DAKIN'S TREBLE AERATED WATERS
Equal to the best English make.
SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

QUININE TONIC.

SARSAPARILLA.

PHOSPHOZONE.

POTASH.

LITHIA.

SELTZER.

CHALYBEATE TONIC.

Books of order forms forwarded free on application.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S

CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AVRIES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHEA MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhea, Cholera, &c.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ASIATIC CORDIAL.

Dose—For Diarrhea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases oftener.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSON'S

CHLORODYNE.

Dose—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ASTRINGENT PILLS,

FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Dose—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongy Pilline soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

[5]

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.
LONDON, June 20th.

Count Tornielli has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

THE ASCOT CUP.

Mr. De la Rue's ch. c. Trayles, by Restless—
Miss Matc, 4 yrs. 9st. 1

Lord Falmouth's b. F. Rada, by Speculum—
Nelle Macgregor, 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. 2

Mr. L. de Rothschild's b. c. Cottillon, by
Hegioscope—Mabille, 4 yrs. 9st. 3

"OUR ONLY GENERAL" CENSORED.

June, 22d.

In the discussion on the Army Estimates, Mr. Henry Fowler censured Lord Wolseley's political

speeches at Birmingham and at Oxford and hoped that Mr. Stanhope disagreed with his views as to conscription.

Mr. Stanhope replied that he trusted conscription would never have to be adopted in England.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Bridge the magistrate at Bow Street, having refused a summons against the Duke of Cambridge for assaulting a journalist at the review of the London Fire Brigade, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were mobbed, Chief Justice Coleridge ordered the summons to be issued, adding that all subjects are equal before the law.

THE CAPE COLONY.

June 24th.

Sir Henry Loch, at present Governor of Victoria, has been appointed Governor of the Cape Colony.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

PARIS, June 22nd.

The information respecting General Boulangier has been completed. The brief for the prosecution has been forwarded to the Procureur-General of the Paris Court of Appeal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is better to be born handsome than wise. At all events, it is wise to be born handsome.

H.M.S. *Linnet* arrived here on Saturday from Singapore, having been relieved there by the *Rattler*.

A COOLIE was fined \$3 this morning for throwing a stone at a private in the A. and S. Highlanders on Saturday.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venitia*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday.

ITALY has a debt of \$4,362,800,000, the largest of any nation in the civilized world, calling for \$190,000 interest annually.

THE failure of the incandescent systems for street-lighting in England is generally attributed to the low candle-power of the lamps employed.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending June 30th, are:—Europeans 151, Chinese 2,221; total, 2,372.

WACHTEL, the tenor, has been celebrating his jubilee at the age of 66. He says that he has sung "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" a thousand times.

GENERAL KENNEDY, Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, has been recalled. His probable successor is a Mr. Leonard, of Minnesota.

We are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Yangtsé*, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday at 2 p.m. for this port.

THE largest circulation on record is that of the volume of "Hymns—Ancient and Modern." Twenty million copies have been sold in the eighteen years of its existence.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Particia* left Vancouver on Friday afternoon, the 28th ult., for this port, &c.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE introduction of high license in Boston has closed up 1,700 liquor saloons. Furnishings to the value of \$2,000,000 are on the market, and over two thousand idle bar-tenders are ready for professional engagement in other cities.

IT appears from a telegram in the Singapore papers, that what Sir James Ferguson actually did say at Wandsworth regarding the political situation in Europe, was that the British Government had grounds for hoping that peace would be maintained this year.

THE Bajow native who ran *amok* at the durbar held at Sandakan on the Queen's birthday and severely wounded Mr. R. M. Little and a Sikh policeman, has been convicted and sentenced to 28 years hard labour. There is evidently nothing mean about the gentleman who officiates as criminal Judge in British North Borneo.

AT the Police Court this morning a European constable, whose name we will not mention, had two opium cases. When the first came before Mr. Pollock, however, he unfortunately got them mixed, and gave the evidence in one case which referred to the other. His Worship remanded both cases in order that the constable might get more intelligence!

BOSTON people nowadays have the superfluous teeth drawn by electricity. The process is very simple, scarcely any apparatus being required beyond an ordinary two-cell battery with vibrator attachment. This attachment is a thin strip of metal fastened at the ends, which is made to vibrate a thousand, or more times a second by the electric current. At each vibration the circuit is cut off and renewed again, the effect being to give a perfectly steady flow of the mysterious fluid. In order to make sure that the flow is quite satisfactory, the operator turns the machine—assisted by a little red tuning-pipe—until the strip of metal slugs "A." Now, to the battery are attached three wires. Two of them have handles at the ends, and the third is hitched to a forceps. The patient in the chair is given a handle to hold in each hand, and the current is turned on gradually until it becomes painful. Then he is told to grasp the handle as strong as possible, the electricity—having been switched off for a moment—is turned on again, suddenly, and the dental surgeon applies his forceps simultaneously to the tooth. The instant the molars touch, as well as the parts surrounding, become electrified and absolutely insensible to pain. When it is withdrawn from the socket the subject of the operation feels not the slightest disagreeable sensation. A jerk, and the tooth is out! The patient drops the electric handles and the painless affair is over.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

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It is not certainly known when, and from whom, the origin of the Chinese women's custom of foot-binding originated. Some say it arose in the time of the Five Dynasties, which intervened in the 10th century A.D. between the Tang and the Sung. Jao Ning, the beautiful concubine of Li Sung, the last of one of these dynasties, called the Kiang-nan or Southern Tang, set up her feet with silk into the shape of the crescent moon and all the other beauties of the time imitated her. Indeed the poets of previous dynasties do not allude to such a custom as existing in their days, thus Sie Lin Yin, of the 6th century A.D., and the great poet Li Tai-peh who flourished in the 8th century under the Tang dynasty, both sing of the beauty of the snow-white feet of the women of their times, in which when any foot gear at all was worn, it was square-toed for men and round-toed for women. Those old poets would probably have mentioned such a custom had it existed.

CELEBRATED AQUEDUCTS.

By far the most remarkable city, so far as its water supply was concerned, was ancient Rome. At the height of her splendor Rome had eleven distinct aqueducts, whose aggregate discharge was equal to a stream twenty feet wide by six deep, with a rapid fall. The daily supply was in the proportion of 332 gallons to each inhabitant, and it was distributed to the palaces and humbler dwellings in every part of the city, as to innumerable fountains, many public wells and large reservoirs, to the numerous baths and to several artificial lakes where the Emperors held their mimic naval battles. For the aqueduct known as the Anio Novus, which was unfailling and furnished the most abundant supply, the river Anio was arrested near its source by three gigantic walls at different levels, and formed into as many lakes one below the other. Over these walls the water fell in magnificent cascades, one of them over 150 feet high. The purpose of the lakes was to clarify the water, for the Anio, though usually a limpid stream, was liable to become muddy after a heavy rain.

The Romans were great aqueduct builders, and in many respects the moderns have much to learn from them. They probably derived their knowledge from the Greeks and Carthagians, for Carthage had a magnificent aqueduct while Rome was yet a hamlet, and all the great cities of Greece had aqueducts of their own long before Greece began to figure in the history of the world. But the Romans were not mere imitators; they improved on the knowledge they derived, and the remains of the arcades across the Campagna and in the neighbourhood of the provincial cities are among the most imposing monuments to-day of the whilom greatness of the Eternal City. There are two of these arcades across the Campagna exciting the wonder and admiration of visitors to Rome at the present time. They are called the Marcian and the Claudio. The former carried three aqueducts, one above the other, the latter two. The sources of the Anio Novus and the Aqua Claudia were over 200 feet above the level of the city and those of the Marcia and the Aqua Virgo were not much lower. Coming from such a height and for distances varying in direct lines from thirty to forty-three miles the water would naturally acquire great velocity and tremendous force, which it was necessary to diminish, and that was done by making numerous angles in the conduits. The angles were made, as a rule, at every half mile, and were points at which reservoirs or filtering places, or both, with accompanying air-shafts, were built. As an additional means of breaking the force of the water the floors of the conduits were given a succession of short undulations. The air-shafts were surmounted by small towers. The conduits, the reservoirs and filtering places were lined with a cement called opus signum, which is dense enough to resist a hard tool. The art of making this cement has been lost. The conduits, always covered, were carried on arcades only where it was necessary to cross a valley or plain above its level. For the rest of the way they ran in some places upon the surface of the ground, but mostly below it. Thus of the fifty-eight miles of the Anio Novus forty-nine were under ground. No two aqueducts were on the same level, and so where their courses converged it was both possible and convenient to carry one conduit upon another. Hence we find the Aqua Marcia Tepula and Julia carried from their point of convergence one above the other on one arcade and the Aqua Claudio and Anio Novus on another. Besides the small reservoirs referred to as occurring at the angles of the conduits there were larger ones at longer intervals. The ruins of one of these belonging to the Aqua Marcia are still to be seen near Cerviano. It is a huge subterranean chamber divided by an arcade in the middle. The filter consisted of four chambers, two on the level with the conduit and two immediately beneath. The water flowing into the first descended through an opening into the floor to the second, whence it flowed through a perforated wall or grating to the third, and ascended from that through an opening in the roof to the fourth, where it found its original level and re-entered the conduit. A stairway descending to an opening afforded access to the lower chambers, and by the assistance of sluice gates the water could be turned directly from the first chamber to the fourth, so that the mud could be cleaned out of the chambers below. This ingenious device, remarkable alike for simplicity and utility, has apparently not occurred to modern aqueduct builders.

There are some interesting facts connected with the regulation of the Roman aqueducts and the distribution of the water. The aqueducts were under the care of a curator aquarum and afterward, in the time of Diocletian, under several magistrates called consulares aquarum. It was forbidden by law to erect a building within a certain number of feet on either side of an aqueduct and heavy penalties were inflicted for dipping a dirty vessel into one of the open reservoirs of the city. There were 247 reservoirs in the city from which the water was distributed to nineteen barracks for the use of the army, sixty-five public establishments, thirty-nine theaters and places of amusement and 50 open reservoirs for the public. That was in the time of Frontinus. The number of open reservoirs was afterward increased. Among the aqueducts built by the Romans for their provincial cities, the most remarkable were the following: One built by the Emperor Agrippa for the ancient city Neapolis, now Nimes, in France. It had an arcade across the River Gard 82 feet high and about 900 feet long. This splendid structure, still perfect, is now called the Pont du Gard. The aqueduct of Antioch has an arcade 700 feet long and 200 feet high. An aqueduct of later date built in the eighth or ninth century A.D. has an arcade called Delle Torri near Spoleto. It is about 300 feet high and over 700 feet long, and is remarkable as an early example of the pointed arch, as well as lightness of design. Among other noted aqueducts of antiquity were those of Carthage, where there are remains now of one which was over fifty miles long. One of the arcades of this aqueduct is still to be seen near Utica. It comprised 1000 arches, many of which were over 100 feet high. The Greeks built aqueducts at Megara and Samos as early as 625 B.C. and at Athens in 500 B.C. The Greeks, however, did not use arches, which were rendered unnecessary by the topography of the country. Some of the old aqueducts of Athens are still supplying the city with water. Another example of the ancient aqueduct still in use is

that of Syracuse, which was built prior to 412 B.C. It has its source on the mainland and a tunnel under the sea.

Up to the present time the finest aqueduct in use in America is the Croton, but this will be surpassed by the new aqueduct now in course of construction on lines parallel to it. The Croton aqueduct was begun in 1837 and finished in 1842, at a cost, including the means of distribution, of \$10,372,000. The length of the conduit is 100 miles, for 33 of which the conduit is built of stone, brick and cement, arched above and below, 8 feet and 5 inches high, 6 feet wide at the bottom and 73 at the top. The water crosses the Harlem river in two cast-iron pipes 3 feet in diameter, and one wrought iron pipe 7 feet 6 inches in diameter laid upon High bridge in magnificent granite arches 1460 feet long and 114 high. High bridge comprises fifteen arches, seven of which have fifty-foot span and eight of those over the river eighty feet span. The greatest capacity of the aqueduct is 115,000,000 gallons per day, but for the first six years after its completion the water used was only 18,000,000 gallons per day. Twelve years ago the daily supply had risen to 88,000,000 gallons, and at the present time it is 95,000,000 gallons. It has long, however, been inadequate to the demands of the city, with its ever growing population, and about four years ago work was commenced on the new aqueduct, which is now nearly completed. The trouble up to the present time has been not so much with the Croton aqueduct as with the supply of water. The supply is drawn from Croton river, a stream that flows into the Hudson a short distance above Sing Sing. The river was arrested by a dam forty feet high, and made to form what has since been called Croton Lake. For the purpose of the new aqueduct it has been decided to collect the entire water supply of the Croton water-shed, and for this purpose three more dams are building across the Croton and subsidiary valleys. Two of these dams will be finished during the present year, but the third will not be completed for several years. The length of the new aqueduct from the impounding reservoirs to the receiving reservoirs is thirty-three and one-eighth miles, and the water, instead of being carried over the Harlem river by a bridge, as in the case of the old aqueduct, is carried under the river by a siphon. At its lowest point the conduit is over 300 feet below the surface of the earth. The conduit has an inside area equal to that of a circle fourteen feet in diameter and its capacity will be 20,000,000 gallons per day. This will give, with the old aqueduct, a total water supply of over 350,000,000 gallons per day. The actual cost of the new aqueduct, up to May 1, 1889, was \$17,169,000, and it is estimated that an expenditure of \$1,500,000 more will be required to complete it. This is exclusive of the cost of the dam yet to be built. The aqueduct proper is finished, and only the finishing touches remain to be put on. It will be opened for use next summer.

Other notable aqueducts in this country are the Washington aqueduct and the Cochituate aqueduct of Boston. The former supplies the cities of Washington and Georgetown with water from the Potomac. Its capacity is 70,000,000 gallons per day. It was constructed by the United States Government at a cost of \$3,000,000, and has several fine arcades, of which the most notable is the one across Cabin John creek, which is a single granite arch 100 feet high and 220 feet long. The cities of Chicago and Milwaukee obtain their water supply from the lake. The water of Lake Michigan is brought into each city by a tunnel from sufficient distance off shore to insure its being pure, and is then pumped up into surface reservoirs, whence it is distributed in the usual manner. The Chicago tunnel is three miles long, that of Milwaukee is shorter. Arrangements have lately been made to increase the water supply of Chicago.

The most remarkable aqueduct in Europe at the present time is the Roque Favour, which supplies the city of Marseilles with water and irrigates 25,000 acres of land around it. This aqueduct is fifty-one miles long; it taps the River Durance and delivers 285,000 gallons per day. It has a magnificent arcade across the River Durance across the Pont-du-Jour aqueduct, crossing the Seine at Paris, is a splendid structure. This aqueduct is the longest in the world—10 miles. Its capacity, however, is small, being less than 30,000,000 gallons per day. It was finished only about ten years ago and was designed to supply residences only.

The city of Glasgow is supplied by an aqueduct thirty-five miles long with the water of Loch Katrine. Vienna also has a notable aqueduct, built in 1873. It is fifty-six miles and a half long and conveys to the city the water of two springs situated at the foot of the Styrian Alps. It has several splendid arcades, chief among which are one at Baden, another at Modling, and the third at Leisnig. The first is ninety-six feet high, about 3000 feet long, and comprises forty-three arches.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th June, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly
Wulneiwock	52° 27'	129° 59'	59	99	W.	+	+	+	+
Tokio	35° 52'	139° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Nagasaki	32° 52'	130° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Amoi	35° 52'	139° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Hankow	30° 52'	112° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Haihainan	20° 52'	109° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Balihainan	20° 52'	109° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Sian	35° 52'	139° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+

1st July, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly
Wulneiwock	52° 27'	129° 59'	59	99	W.	+	+	+	+
Tokio	35° 52'	139° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Nagasaki	32° 52'	130° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Amoi	35° 52'	139° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Hankow	30° 52'	112° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Haihainan	20° 52'	109° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
Balihainan	20° 52'	109° 52'	59	99	N.	+	+	+	+
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STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly	Westerly

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—185 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

Ou Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$70 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—4 per cent prem., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$300 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjor and Sungie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$35 per share, ex New Issue, shares and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$188 per share, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.

The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$140 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.

The Jebulu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. \$10.

Bank Bills, on demand \$10.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight \$10.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight \$11.

Credits at 4 months' sight \$11.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight \$11.

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand \$3.84.

Credits, at 4 months' sight \$3.92.

ON INDIA, T. T. \$22.

On Demand \$22.

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, T. T. \$21.

Private, 30 days' sight \$3.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600.

(Allowance, Taels 80.)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517.

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520.

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527.

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$575.

NEW BEHARAS, (without choice) per chest \$525.

NEW BEHARAS, (bottom) per chest \$510.

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550.

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500.

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yangtsé*, with the French mail of 1st ultmo, left Saigon on the 30th at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.—The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd ultmo, left Yokohama for this port on the 28th at day-light, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd instant.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabie*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultmo, left Yokohama for this port on the 29th, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingspan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 1st instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.—The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on Friday, the 28th ultmo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 26th ultmo, and is due here on the 2nd instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brennero*, from Trieste, India, Straits, &c., left Singapore on the 25th ultmo, and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Malwa*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bermuda*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Batavia*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Malwa*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venilia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th ultmo at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay for here on the 25th ultmo at 9 a.m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FEIRJ, Danish steamer, 419, Lund, 29th June—Quinhon 21st June, Touren 24th, and Hoichow 28th General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

LINNET, British gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,050 horse-power, 5 guns, Commander P. K. Smythies, R.N., 29th June—Singapore 22nd June.

LOCHIEL, British steamer, 1,379, J. Cowan, 30th June—Batum 18th May, Petroleum—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 30th June—Manila 26th June—Haiphong 28th June.

FAME, British steamer, 1,17, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 29th June—Tamsui 25th June, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th General—D. Lapraik & Co.

AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,034, Mitchell, 30th June—Saigon 26th June, Rice and Paddy—Morris & Ray.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 30th June—Manila 16th June, and Amoy 29th June—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

IPHIGRIA, German steamer, 1,059, S. Voltmer, 30th June—Singapore 25th June, General—Siemens & Co.

YANGTSE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningeisen, 1st July—Shanghai 27th June, General—Siemens & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Cross, 1st July—Whampoa 1st July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kashgar, British steamer, for Singapore.

B. Henrekken, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.

Freij, Danish steamer, for Hoichow.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Ingraham, German steamer, for Chefoo.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 29, BELGIC, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

JUNE 30, HALIFAX, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

JUNE 30, ALMORA, British steamer, for Amoy.

JUNE 30, PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, for Manila.

JUNE 30, ANTON, German steamer, for Hoichow.

JULY 1, DEUTEROS, German str., for Macao, &c.

JULY 1, CICERO, British steamer, for Saigon.

JULY 1, B. HENREKKEN, Norwegian steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

JULY 1, CARLSBROKE, British str., for Hiojgo.

JULY 1, KASHGAR, British str., for Singapore, &c.

JULY 1, FREIJ, Danish str., for Touren, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Freij, str., from Quinhon, &c.—5 Chinese.

Per Marie, str., from Haiphong—35 Chinese.

Per Nanzing, str., from Manila, &c.—Messrs. Aquilar, Schwontz, and 28 Chinese.

Per Probonita, str., from Saigon—Mrs. and Miss Gutierrez, Miss Santa, Miss Rosario, Mr. G. D. Mayne, and 343 Chinese.

Per Yangtse, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Power, Messrs. Fuchs, Durand, and 9 Chinese.

Per Iphigenia, str., from Singapore—Mr. C. Broek, and 260 Chinese.

Per Belgic, str., for Singapore—2 Euro-peans and 150 Chinese.

Per Anton, str., for Hoichow—90 Chinese.

Per Almora, str., for Amoy—30 Chinese.

Per Pembroke, str., for Manila—3 European.

TO DEPART.

Per Halifax, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Euro-peans and 150 Chinese.

Per Anton, str., for Hoichow—90 Chinese.

Per Almora, str., for Amoy—30 Chinese.

Per Pembroke, str., for Manila—3 European.

Per Belgic, str., for Singapore—4 Euro-peans and 188 Chinese.

Per Fushun, str., for